The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | "REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." | [SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

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One square, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the

BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securement of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races: Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating, to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensue success.

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PAMPHLET containing HISTORY and USES mailed free on application, if not found at your Druggist's.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
aug21 4t NEW YORK AND LONDON.

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A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient *had not been taking* DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting *physicians, druggists* and *themselves*, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will CONTINUE TO DO SO, for they contain the PURE OIL in the BEST AND CHEAPEST form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more OIL OF SANDALWOOD than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the PURE OIL is sold CHEAPER in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules ONLY being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well-known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES. NO TASTE. NO SMELL.

☞ THESE WERE THE ONLY CAPSULES ADMITTED TO THE LAST PARIS EXPOSITION.

Send for Circular to 35 Wooster street, N. Y.

SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES HERE.
aug21 4t

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NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
(Great Jackson Route.)

Trains Depart and Arrive as follows from Calliope street Depot:

DEPART

Express	7:50 a. m.
Mail	5:30 p. m.

ARRIVE.

Express	11:30 p. m.
Mail	10:30 a. m.

☞ Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.

☞ Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
E. D. FREST, General Manager.
oct10 1y

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ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily	8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, at	2:40 p.m.
Through Night Express, daily	4:15 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Express and Mail daily	3:25 p m.
Coast Accommodation, Monday only	10:25 a. m.
Through Night Express, daily	12 p. m.

By this Line Pullman Palace Cars are run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.

Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

D. B. ROBINSON,
oct10 1y Acting Superintendent.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD—

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Humboldt for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket, and sleeping car berths inquire at the new Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.

oct10 1y WM. BE DELL, Agent.

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
AND PRINTER,
73 Camp Street,
may29 1y NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRESCENT STORE,
17 BOURBON STREET,
Between Canal and Customhouse,
NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,
CASH DEALER IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS, &c.,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
may22—6mos

NOW IS THE TIME,
CLOTHING
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LOW FIGURES

—AT—

LEON GODCHAUX.

81 *AND* 83 *CANAL,*
AND 213 *AND* 215 *OLD LEVEE,*
Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits $5, $6, $7, $10 and $13.

Men's Blue Flannel suits $10 and $15.

Men's White Marseilles Vests $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3.

Men's Black Doeskin Pants $5, $8, $9.

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Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests $15, $20, $25.

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Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, $5 and $6.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at $3, $4, $5, $6 and upwards.

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Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) $2 75, $3 50 and upwards.

Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts $7 50.

Six Open Back Bosom Shirts $3.

Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.

English Half Hose $2 75, $3, $3 50 per dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of Men's, Boys', Youths' and children's Hats, consisting of the latest styles Felt and Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,
81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old Levee, Opposite French Market.
may8 tf

DRESS GOODS
—AT—
REDUCED PRICES.

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April 26th, offer our entire Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

AT A

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES

The Goods being entirely fresh, and consisting of the

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine same, at an early date, as our object is to make a

CLEARING SALE AT ONCE.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts.
may1 tf

MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
B. T. WALSHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE GEORGIA CONSPIRACY.

AN EXPOSITION OF FACTS.

MR. EDITOR—You have doubtless, from our last conversation, looked for some expression from me in regard to the so-called Georgia insurrection. I should have furnished you with a letter before now, I confess, and would have done so but for the ridiculousness of the affair. The idea of a set of

BLOODY-HANDED TRAITORS

harping about an insurrection, and charging it too upon a free people who could not insurrect were they to try, is so far out of reason and all common sense that I was ashamed to refer to it at all. But, nevertheless, it is a fact that such charges were made and sent broadcast to the country, and the false rumor has become the source of more lies than the originators could atone for it, if they could be made to pass through forty infernos of Dante's most vivid imagery. I have before me all the letters and communications upon which the diabolical furore was founded; but what would be the use of reproducing them? They were both published and telegraphed to the country; and when the trial was being had, not one was read before the judge and jury; but with cautious dexterity they were consigned to some clandestine region, lest their white authors should be detected by their own chirography. For I am told that, had the so-called letters of Rev. Harris and Gen. Morris, (the Governor calls him General) been produced, there were white Democrats ready to swear to their penmanship; and the nefarious skunks would have been detected to their eternal infamy and disgrace. But

THE FARCE,

or comic drama, is over; it ended at the excrescence of the most shameful ludicrousness. And now I see that even some doughfaced Republican papers at the North have the impudence to tell us, we (Georgia negroes) ought to be thankful! Thankful for what? thankful for slander, for being chased like foxes through the woods, over the hills and valleys, for having our houses ransacked, our trunks broken open, our wives beat over the head with guns, because they knew not the whereabout of their flying husbands! Thankful for stocking jails and courthouse yards with innocent men, and surrounding them with an armed *posse comitatus* wearing the Confederate gray! Thankful for running men by scores from their crops and all they possessed; and for several other acts, some of which are too revolting to every sense of decency to mention or hint at! I reckon they will tell us next, to thank the snakes that bite us, and the incendiary that fires our houses and burns to death our children. The Georgia negroes want no advice from such hypocritical churls. If they are seeking Democratic popularity, let them do it at their own expense and not at ours. It has become customary in this country for turn-coat Republicans or Republican bummers to index their treachery to all that is right and honorable by playing the roll of negro advisers. But I have left the subject.

THIS WHOLE EXCITEMENT

about the negroes rising to kill white people, etc., was for the purpose of accomplishing three objects: 1st. The colored people in Burke, Jefferson, Johnson, Washington, Lawrence and Emanuel counties had begun a system of organization such as charitable institutions, military companies, Republican clubs, etc.; they had not dared in most of those counties to do anything of the kind since the reign of terror which swept the State in '69 and '70, and the low-bred, mendacious whites determined to break them up. 2d. The election for President of the United States is rapidly nearing to hand; and it was thought to be an auspicious time to strike terror to the colored Republicans, and thus defeat all measures in their incipiency, which might, if let alone, grow into formidable proportions; as they knew Georgia contemplated rallying her shattered forces as they had not been rallied for some years. 3d. They thought it a propitious time to furnish fuel to the Ohio Democracy, and prove to a demonstration that the salvation of the country depended upon the success of the anti-negro party. For, what would stir the timid, weak kneed and doubtful more than to raise the cry, that all the whites were being murdered in the South? But, unfortunately for the parties who engaged in this fiendish calvacade—they all were mere nincompoops—they belong to that Devonian or fish-head strata known as the poor whites, for there was not a first-class white gentleman connected in any way with it, and the most of them loathed the disgraceful farce. And just here permit me to say, that

THE COLORED PEOPLE

will find they have no deadlier enemy than they have in the poor whites. They never owned a negro in the days of slavery, and the bulk of them would not have owned one had the institution stood ten thousand years; they are always looking around to find something beneath them, and the majority of them can't find such a creature; dogs and alligators refuse to take a lower seat, and monkeys and baboons ignore their companionship. And every time they attempt to attract a little attention or notoriety, they can think of no avenue but through some mean act to the colored race; and since our school boys and girls are giving such evidences of improvement and are making such strides in the upward march, they are as uneasy and as restive as a fish out of water; but they should be driven to the ultimatum of sinking into utter oblivion, for, beyond their lies and devilish villainy, the world would never hear of them. I do not make this as an unexceptionable charge: some of them have proven themselves excellent men; but how far selfishness became the motive power, I leave it for others to judge.

THE 20TH OF AUGUST

was the day designated for the negroes, as rumor had it, to commence the mighty slaughter of the whites in the counties already mentioned; but it happened on that day the writer had to pass through that very section of the State. And what did he see? At nearly every depot there stood an armed posse of rag-tags, and bob-tails, in the shape of incarnate spectres, looking horrid enough to scare the engine off the track. And what aspect do you suppose they presented? Well, Sir, they were armed with rifles, shot-guns, muskets, old pistols, powder horns, shot pouches, etc.; some looked as though they were shooting birds, others as if they were trying to kill rabbits; and still others as if they had been trying to imitate hogs by rooting in the ground; for a dirtier set of bandy shanked, "shite-polk" looking set of living carcasses I have never seen. The most of that unnatural mob, for mob is a big name for them, could not have spoken three sentences of the English language correctly to save their worthless lives. And believe me, Sir, such was the class that originated and tried to maintain that incendicious report. There was not a respectable man in the State who indorsed or had anything to do with it, except some who belong to the lower strata, and are partially recognized by virtue of the office they are filling.

You may think this a ridiculous letter—I think so too; but how else could you deal with such a ridiculous subject. H. M. T.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 18, 1875.

"THE LAST EXCUSE."

The following excerpt from an able article in the Indianapolis *Journal* of the 7th inst, we commend to the attentive perusal of our readers:

* * * * * * *

"Last and silliest of all, it is charged that if they are not put down and out of the way of the whites there will be a "unification of races." This is the latest developement of that eminent speculatist in colors and constitutions, *The Shreveport (La) Times* the organ of the most pronounced portion of the Democracy. From such a "unification" would come a hybrid race, utterly incompetent for self-government, and among them tumult and assassination would constantly prevail. There are two considerations here; first, the character of the compound race, or what would be chemically called the "niggerate of Democracy;" second, the process of "unification" and the probability of its dangerous extension. On the point of the turbulence and bloody tendencies of the new race we may suggest that it can't well be worse than the present one. Whoever may cause it, there is more turbulence and bloodshed in the South now than there ever was in any land, except, possibly, some of the Spanish American States, or Italy of the fifteenth century. It could not be changed without being bettered. Wholesale murders like those of Vicksburg, Clinton, Colfax, and fifty others, are the leading features of Southern history for the past six years, and individual assassinations are too common even for telegraphic notice. Popular designations are sometimes very apt, but those can be more so than one which would call the rebel States the "land of negro murders," instead of the "land of cotton." If a "unification of races" will supplant a large part of the present population with anything at all, by all means let us have it. But on the second point we are less clear. By "unification" this organ of white purity means an absorption of each race by the other or their mutual disappearance in a coffee-colored compromise. This is an assertion that whites and blacks can't live together on terms of legal equality without enlarging the relation to one of social equality. We have never before believed this, though told it millions of times, with floods of Democratic tears, and whole processions of Democratic protests. We have remained incredulous against the implorations of Democratic virgins to be "saved from negro husbands," a plain declaration that they regarded a darkey's fascinations as irresistable by their own strength, and it might be reinforced by law. We have resisted the arguments of Voorhees for the infallible social union of races made legally equal, for we could see no reason why a Democrat like Governor Hendricks should take an Irish hod-carrier into his parlor if he didn't want to, and, of course, couldn't see that a negro hod-carrier would be harder to exclude. We have repelled all sorts of appeals for the legal "preservation of white blood," because we could not understand why Democratic blood should be in greater danger of negro corruption than Republican, and we know that no Republican needed a law to keep him from marrying a negro. But we have committed the common error of judging others by ourselves. We have believed Democrats equally capable of resisting negro miscegenation with republicans. We have held that legal equality no more implied social equality with a decent negro than a dirty white man. And here we have been mistaken. This is why we are not clear on the second point. A Democrat *does* need a law to keep a negro from becoming his social equal. He says so, and has so enacted, time and again, by putting legal disabilities on negroes—they are on our statute-book to-day—for the reason that he wanted to guard against social equality. It was not an idle lament of Democratic maidens that they might be forced to take negro husbands if the law did not interfere. Here comes a leading organ of the most advanced Democracy, and maintains that unless the relation of legal equality between whites and blacks be destroyed, they must "unify" and produce a race of "turbulent and bloody assassins incapable of self-government." We yield. We concede all that any Democrat has ever claimed as to the necessity of legislative protection against negro equality. Not for Republicans. They can protect themselves against any social intrusion, whether of equality or inferiority, without a law, and quite as readily against negroes that they don't fancy as against white loafers. But a Democrat can't; the Shreveport organ says it; the banners of Democratic ladies have said it over and over; Democratic orators have said it, in asserting that legal equality; Democratic papers have maintained it, in asserting that negro marriages with whites were inevitable if negroes were given civil rights; and we have no reason to dispute their capacity to judge of their own condition and necessities. "Miscegenation" is claimed to be the necessary result of civil equality, and as there was a good deal of it done by Southern Democrats before the war, in defiance of law, we shan't say that a good deal more won't be done by the same party if the law don't interfere. This, however, is the latest Democratic argument against the legal equality of the races in the South, and we concede its force so far as Democrats are concerned."

Admirable reading just now and grandly eloquent in its illustration of the nobility of our martyred President Lincoln, is the letter written by him August 26, 1863, in which he answered the objection of a Union correspondent relative to the emancipation and soldierly service of the negro.

"You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but no matter. Fight you then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an opt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy, in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives, even the promise of freedom. And the promise, being made, must be kept.

"The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea. Thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone, and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The Sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a helping hand. On the spot, their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in it; and while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud even that is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and well done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the watery margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp they have been and made their tracks. Thanks to all. For the Republic—for the principle it lives by and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all.

"Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. There will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue and clinched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be ones white ones unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it.

"Still let us not be over sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just GOD, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result."

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

OUR AGENTS.

The following named gentlemen are authorized Agents of the LOUISIANIAN:

Hon. T. B. Stamps, Carrollton, General Agent.

John Roxborough, Esq., New Orleans.

Hon. Robert Guichard, St. Bernard parish.

Mr. E. D. Tarpley, Port Hudson, La.

Mr. John L. Lewis, Natchitoches, La.

Hon. G. H. Hess, Ascension parish.

Mr. Henry Franklin, Thibodaux.

Hon. V. Rochon, St. Martinsville.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Explanatory.

Being determined that the extraordinary attempt of the New Orleans Press to misrepresent the colored people shall not succeed, we have resolved to send THE LOUISIANIAN to a much larger number of our prominent white citizens than heretofore. This will account for its appearance in their mail matter hereafter.

"TRUE INWARDNESS."

For some time it has been well understood that the intelligent colored men were restive, and liable at any moment to break from political task masters who have used them and their people so successfully for the past eight years. Consequently new tactics must be resorted to by this class; hence the purchase of the New Orleans *Times*, through which they hope to so blacken the character of bold and independent colored leaders that should they seek an alliance with the whites it would be impossible for them to do so.

The white citizens of Louisiana conversant with its political affairs will not be deceived by any such specious attempts.

The mills of the Gods grind slow
But they grind exceeding fine.

NOTE IT.

The Progressive American says:

"In the course of an animated discussion between the *Christian Recorder* and the LOUISIANIAN, relative to the propriety of the position assumed by Frederick Douglass, the editor of the *Recorder* makes the following pert remarks: "We are what we are. If large, Mr. Douglass cannot make us small, if small, he cannot make us large. Our real stature, however, is simply our ability, and we do not propose to allow the matter of age to be considered. Age adds no strength to common sense; neither does youth detract from it." We heartily endorse the above, and, though we are among the few who do, the day will come when it will be recognized by all. No greater mistake could be made than to suppose a man nice because his hair is gray, or that he is lacking in knowledge because his hair is black. Experience, and not age, is the enlightener, and, though the former is often the result of the latter, it is not necessarily so. Some live longer in a day than others live in years."

That this paper has been in an animated discussion with the *Recorder* on this or any other subject is news to us; consequently we make a note of it.

Among the educational institutes of the South especially worthy the patronage of our people is the Arkansas Industrial Institute located at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and under the direction and management J. C. Corbin A. B. Principal., a gentleman whose scholastic ability and culture is unequalled throughout the Southwest. Situated on the Arkansas river and on the line of the P. B. L. R. and N. O. Railroads, access to the Institute is easy. Board, lodging, books, and stationery to be obtained on reasonable terms. The first term of each year begins on the 1st Monday in September. It is desirable that students should enter at the opening of the school or as soon thereafter as practicable. Address Principal, Professor J. C. Corbin, Pine Bluff Arkansas.

DISCHARGE OF TEACHERS.

The *Bulletin*, *Picayune*, and *Times* have for the past two weeks been howling about the large number of discharged teachers; and have almost exhausted their vocabulary of invectives against the School Board for discharging them, when the fact is, no teachers have been discharged at all. The law makes it the duty of the Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans to elect the teachers for the Public Schools annually.

In compliance with the law the School Board, at its session Saturday the 18th inst., proceeded to hold said election; at which more than three hundred and sixty of the teachers employed last year—a large majority of whom are known to be Democratic in their sympathies—were re-elected; and of the total number of teachers now employed—four hundred and thirty-seven—more than three hundred and seventy are of the old list, and only forty-eight are colored. Considering the charge of Africanization made against the Board, is this not a remarkable exhibit?

It will be remembered that in 1866, when the city government obtained possession of the schools, three hundred teachers—alleged to be in sympathy with the Republican party—were summarily *dismissed*; and yet no indignation meetings were held, nor were the persons employed in their stead charged by the public press with having secured their appointments by immoral influences.

In view of these facts, would it not be well for Republicans to hold an indignation meeting after our Democratic friends get through and protest against the great discrimination made by the Board in favor of Democratic sympathizers; and also against the total exclusion of Republicans from employment by the city government, and the unceremonious turning out of every Republican attache of the House of Representatives by the so-called "adjusters?"

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

After continued misrepresentations of and attacks on the School Board and a plethora of pathetic appeals to the public by the would-be mouthpiece of "our people," the *Times*, joined by "Tray, Blanche and Sweet Heart"—the *Picayune* and *Bulletin* openly, and the New Orleans *Republican* covertly—for seven or eight days, to get up an indignation meeting, and finding it no go, they sent out numerous runners and canvassers to obtain signers to a call for a meeting Saturday evening; for they must have a meeting you know, or the words of Senator Pinchback would be made true, "that the power of these penny-a-liners for mischief had passed away."

Hence, we shall not be surprised if these claimants to "the largest circulation in the South," should succeed in getting together a considerable number of people. The masses are always curious and are likely to turn out to ascertain what all this *agony* on the part of "our people" means.

We know not the special order of business but we take the liberty to suggest that the recent allegations by the New Orleans *Bulletin* against the character of teachers employed in the public schools, and which unless made specific, reflect equally upon the whole force of teachers, be appropriately inquired into. A committee of the School Board in attempting to ascertain the facts upon which the *Bulletin* based its assertions have been met with the evasive reply that the Editor does not recognize the right of the Board to inquire into charges of such general importance; and in an editorial relative to the visit of the committee the matter is thus flippantly referred to:

"But in regard to current rumors and *notorious facts* we do not propose to be interviewed, nor do we recognize the right of the School Board to call upon us for proof of charges made by the community; proof that would not, we fancy, be very difficult to obtain, but which we decline to be required to produce at the pleasure of the School Board."

If the School Board has no right to inquire into these charges, perhaps this meeting may have; and we advise the husbands, brothers and friends of ladies teaching in the public schools to attend this meeting and insist on the appointment of a committee from the *people*, who may be able to induce this high-toned editor to get down from his stilts and furnish the names of the disreputable women he asserts are teaching in the schools.

Let there be a general turning out on Saturday of all persons opposed to the School Board, that these audacious directors may learn that they cannot perpetrate their outrages with impunity.—*Picayune* 22d inst.

'Tis just a bit curious that although the announcement for a melting of the kind above designated was made some ten days since, and the several Democratic, city dailies stated their possession of copies of "indignant protests" to be duly signed, the *names* of the signers have not been promulgated.

Strange! Perhaps, though, the information some gentlemen of the reportorial staff of two of our morning papers obtained of a prominent citizen of "known" color last Saturday has something to do with this peculiar reticence. We are told the aforesaid knights of the pencil called at the residence of the gentleman mentioned and there saw a pile of manuscript containing pedigrees of himself, his friends, and "relations," which perfectly amazed their unsophisticated souls. The citizen of "known" color said he and his friends wanted to see the names of the signers to the "indignant protest;" and at their announcement they were prepared to carry the war of genealogies into Africa and black be he who cries, "hold, enough!"

POLLING THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The New Orleans *Republican* objects to polling the School Board, and well it may for could the bottom facts be gathered it would be found that in the late instance, as in many that have preceded it, the removal of many of the most unobjectionable and worthy teachers took place to make way for especial friends of the *Republican*. We know of several instances in which teachers who had taught for many years and against whom no cause whatever could be urged were *dropped after re-election* to enable the "minority" to employ their friends.

It will also be noticed with considerable regret, no doubt—by the colored friends of this journal—that it says it was opposed to the election of Mr. Edmunds as a matter of policy owing to the opposition he would encounter on account of his "being one eighth colored." We submit that if this is an objection, and the objection is to be admitted and sustained, it is the end of colored officials; and further that if the colored members of the General Assembly next January are as punctilious as the *Republican* has shown itself the "official printer" for the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans will soon thereafter be one of the things of the past.

The disasters occasioned by the equinoctial storm of last week along the coast of Texas have been frightful in the extreme. At Galveston nearly half of the eastern end of the island and a large portion of the southern and northern sections were inundated, and much property, besides several human lives, destroyed. The city's health officer Dr. Peete and his grandson were lost in the storm, besides two or three other persons. In Indianola over two hundred lives were lost, while the entire town was submerged and houses swept away before the raging waters. Rockport, Sabine, Cedar Lake, and other Gulf ports and towns alike suffered from inundation with great loss of life. Galveston, which aspired to be the Queen City of the Gulf, rivalling and excelling New Orleans, though possessing energetic and go-ahead citizens, will hardly regain its former prestige. Property there has already depreciated more than fifty per cent, and the future hopes and greatness of the city seem destroyed.

The genus "gawky country cousin" and guzzler of state news employed as right bower of the alien Stoutemyer, editor of the *Times*, is a member of the distinguished and numerous family of Smiths.

THE SCHOOLS.

The *Morning Star*, an ably edited and readable journal published in this city, in the interest of the Catholic church—to which many of our colored citizens belong—counters heavily on our Democratic contemporaries in the subjoined extract from a late edition, which we cheerfully reproduce:

"It is difficult for us to understand the meaning of the tempest recently raised by the *Times*, *Picayune* and *Bulletin* over the appointment of a colored teacher or teachers to the public schools. We know that each of those papers is engaged in an energetic effort to accumulate the goods of this world, such as gold and jewels, and we have also heard that "consistency is a jewel." Why they should manifest such indifference to this particular kind of jewelry is what bothers us.

Those same papers have known for years that Catholics have the gravest scruples about committing the custody of their young children to people of another faith, or, indeed, to any one not selected by themselves, yet they have completely ignored that fact in the matter of public schools. They have quietly seen Catholic citizens obliged to pay taxes for schools which they could not permit their children to attend, without saying one word—one single word—about organizing them, or some of them, on such a basis as to obviate the difficulty. Now their own sensibilities are touched, and—what a howl! How easy it is for them now to see whose ox is gored! How blind when it was somebody else's! That is to say, they are run exclusively in the interest of their non-Catholic patrons and in entire oblivion of the feelings and opinions of their Catholic patrons.

When we reflect that one-half the population of this city is Catholic, this fact speaks very highly for the courage of those papers, but very poorly for the manhood of the Catholics. If they were sheep they could not be treated with more unconcern.

But, though the coolness of our daily press in this matter is great, even verging on impudence, its clearness of vision cannot be so highly complimented. It sees contamination inexpressible in the communion of white children and negro men as pupils and teachers; but it sees none in the same relation between Christian children and heretical or heathen teachers. On the contrary, so far from seeing it the press answers: "The teachers are not heretics; there is no contamination." But who is to judge of this for the children,—their parents or strangers? In the same way there are respectable people, who will discredit the negro antipathy of our neighbors as a prejudice. Such people are not scarce. All the English, all the French, all the Germans, and, in fact, every body else in Europe, who has never been in a slave country, will laugh at their distaste as the most absurd conceit that ever took possession of a provincial and narrow-minded population."

NOT SO BAD.—Defending itself as official organ and recipient of the public printing from the direct attacks of the *Bulletin*, the *Republican* of last Saturday gets in the following neat rejoinder and rather strong hit at its opponent: "Perhaps these public organs have derived their chief support from as creditable a source as if levied upon the monopoly of a popular vice or contributed from the forced loan of a political committee."

Rev. Geo. W. Williams of *The Commoner*, the new national organ of the colored people at Washington, D. C., will be in our city next Wednesday, the guest of Senator Pinchback. Mr. Williams will deliver a lecture "the duties of the hour," and advocate the claims of his journal next Thursday night. Due notice of which, however, will be given.

A God-send to the *Bulletin* in its efforts to regain Democratic party favor is its pretended excitement about the incumbency of the city School Board. The 4-11-44 policy however admirably played wont win on this head; and the Democratic organ decreed a finality by the magnates of the party will supersede the overweighted *Bulletin* on the 1st proximo.

Stoutemyer's motto is "all things to all men." In the endeavor to practically enforce this an amount of ground and lofty tumbling has ensued during the past week wonderful to witness. The solid shot thrown by the LOUISIANIAN into the *Times* frail breastworks last Saturday has made the "alien" editor sick. His latest effusion to "Boss" Packard comes as the refrain to the tune he now sings:

"The Times ain't now as it used to was,
When Clinton and I were fresh."

"PECULIARITY OF THE COTTON KINGDOM."

AFFAIRS IN RAPIDES PARISH.

In Parton's admirable book, "General Butler in New Orleans," there occurs the following paragraph:

"Now, the peculiarity of the cotton kingdom that which chiefly distinguishes it from the other kingdoms of the earth, is this: In other kingdoms wickedness is committed, but is admitted to be wickedness; it is reprobated and warred upon; it hides itself, and is ashamed. But the cotton kingdom distinctly, and in the heaving of the whole world, adopted wickedness as its portion and specialty. It did not say, Evil be thou our Good; but our Evil is not evil; it is good, beneficient, and even Divine. In the case of Cain versus Abel, the cotton kingdom, with the utmost possible clearness and decision, supported Cain."

The suggestiveness of this incisive commentary upon the habits and opinions of Louisiana is strikingly apparent in the every dayexperience, painfully encountered, by those of our citizens whose political faith and example are known as Republican. Of individual and personal outrages we have an abundance scattered all over the State. The attempted destroyal of Republican newspaper presses and offices recently in New Orleans—that of the *State Register*—and in Rapides parish—the *Rapides Gazette*—are but additional indications of this brutal policy. As if to illustrate the force of Mr. Parton's pithy assertion the Rapides *Gazette* of the 11th inst. contains the following:

Our office was entered on the night of the 22d of August, by divers persons with a premeditated determination to destroy our press and all necessary printing material thereto belonging. These brigands under the cover of night found no difficulty in the execution of their nefarious purposes. Our press was so completely ruined by them, as to compel us to purchase the press in the *Caucasian* office until such time as we can supply its place with a more suitable one for our office. Coming events cast their shadows ahead. We were warned the coming of this villainous outrage through a newspaper in the interest of the Democratic party a few weeks anterior to this wanton destruction of our property, and had we used our usual precaution in such matters as has been our habit of doing since the rebellion, the loss to the citizens of Alexandria would have been transferred to the insurance offices of some other city. Our desire to arrange our office, and ascertain our outlay before taking out our insurance policy, delayed our action, or we would have sooner protected our property against the acts of these brothel bastards. They are following up their habituated villainy with as little fear of receiving the rewards of justice, as did they under Confederate rule. Four-fifths of the business citizens of Alexandria are opposed to these lawless acts. The Israelites, who are a majority of the business men of the town, although Democrats in politics, abhor such lawlessness, and unhesitatingly condemn it. We subjoin our letter to the Mayor and his reply denying that our press was destroyed by a mob—but before he is through with us, we will convince him of his error by an indictment of the Grand Jury of the individuals who destroyed our property and who composed the mob.

[Correspondence.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 28, 1875.

Mr. Edouard Weil, Mayor of Alexandria, La.:

SIR:—This letter is to notify you, as Mayor of Alexandria, that divers persons did on or about the 21st of August, A. D. 1875, wilfully and maliciously destroy my printing press known as and called the *Rapides Gazette*, "newspaper printing press." The Legislature having thrown a safe-guard around such property by making corporations responsible for its destruction by the lawless within corporate limits, I shall, unless your corporation repair my losses within a reasonable time, institute legal proceeding against it for the recovery of a sum of money adequate to my losses, which I estimate at not less than ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Very respectfully,

J. MADISON WELLS.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Sept. 1, 1875.

J. Madison Wells, Esq.:

SIR—I am in receipt of your letter dated August 28, 1875, notifying me as Mayor of Alexandria that divers persons did on or about the 21st of August, A. D., 1875, wilfully and maliciously destroy your "printing press," known and called the *Rapides Gazette*, and further you claim damages, etc., from the corporation. In reply, sir, I have to state, that you are badly informed in the matter you write me about, and that no such destruction ever occured here at the hands of any 'lawless persons' within our corporate limits. Very respectfully,

E. WEIL, Mayor.

Commenting upon this plain statement, the *Louisiana Democrat*, published at Alexandria, declares its "evil is not evil, it is good, beneficient, and even Divine," in the following:

"Under the heading of 'Farther Evidence of the Lawless Teachings of the Rebellion,' the *Rapides Gazette*, the property of J. Madison Wells, the president of the Returning Board and the U. S. Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, has a leader, evidently written by the proprietor, which we transcribe in to-day's *Democrat*. As a matter, of course, not a baker's dozen of our decent people would read it in the official journal; therefore its publication in our columns will more plainly convince our people to what a pass matters are coming in Rapides. No comments of ours could more forcibly open the eyes of a slumbering people than the asking of them to read the article carefully and ponder on it. The *Democrat's* desire is to bring our people to the starting post, chat with them, interchange ideas, then we will unlimber, and 'damned be he who cries, hold, enough.'"

Wanted, a news correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who is not at the same time reporter, paragraph writer, and "Roundabout" of the N. O. *Times*.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Hon. F. A. Wright, editor of our sprightly contemporary, the Terrebonne *Republican*, was in town this week; looking hale and fresh, and not at all affected by his wonderful exertions induced in the foaling of that lively colt his sub-editor detailed last week. Wright has been joked so much about that colt and the explained absence of editorials given in excuse therefor, that he vows to make things lively for the sub on his return home.

Our thanks are due Mr. Wm. Thompson of the United Daughters of America for an invitation extended to an entertainment at the Exposition Hall last Saturday night. We should have had pleasure in attendance had the invitation come to hand sooner. We learn the occasion was a very enjoyable one.

The letter of ex-Governor, and Surveyor of Customs Wells, which we republish in another column embodies the true spirit of a fearless Republican in defense of his personal rights as a citizen, which Republicans generally might emulate to advantage.

The knowing friends of Governor Kellogg predict he will not return here until after the first frost; when all fears of yellow fever shall have been dissipated.

Senator David Young of Concordia parish has gone into the dry goods, clothing, and hatter business at Vidaline. He is said to have the largest place of the kind in the town. This fixes the Senator as a successful planter, newspaper owner, merchant, and preacher.

The Indianapolis *Journal* reports the proceedings of a recent session of the Union Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted York Masons (colored) in Indianapolis, on the 16th inst. The following named grand officers were chosen: Wm. H. Russell, M. W. Grand Master; James S. Hinton, M. W. Deputy Grand Master; C. P. Brooks, Rt. W. Grand S. Warden; G. G. Robinson, Rt. W. Grand J. Warden; James Vankorn, Rt. W. Grand Treasurer; Joseph N. Scott, Rt. W. Grand Secretary; Alfred Carter, Rt. W. Grand Lecturer.

State Senator T. T. Allain is in the city, exceedingly happy in the possession of a boy, whose advent into the world some three weeks since delighted the hearts of his parents.

The young gentlemen of the Americus Club and their lady friends had a very pleasant party Friday night of last week at the residence of Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Antoine. On the succeeding Monday night a similar entertainment was had at Superintendent and Mrs. Brown's, under the like auspices.

The assault on School Director Macarthy on Thursday of last week was in every sense, judging from the facts detailed, a cowardly act. Four or more persons suddenly set and seized Mr. Macarthy while on his way home in the evening from clerical duties at court; and while two held, the others cruelly beat the unfortunate man with clubs and cane over the head and body. Miserably bruised and mangled the victim was at last taken from the gutter where thrown, and carried home by friends. He now lies, we are informed, precariously ill. The assailters have not yet been arrested.

The Antoine Rowing Club, an organization of crack oarsmen of our city, effected the following election of officers in a meeting last week: Lieutenant Governor Antoine, President; Jas. Vance, Jr., Vice President; A. L. Henderson, Secretary; Jas. Lewis, Treasurer; Charles Dardis, Captain. A number of our most vigorous young men are enrolled, and the organization promises to be all that its projectors anticipate. We acknowledge the compliment paid the LOUISIANIAN in the honorary membership accorded us.

Et tu Brute! The *Times*, Stoutemyer's and Clinton's organ, on "Carpet-baggers." Abased term! it has become most foully descend in the service of the *Times*.

From the general tone of the *Sea Coast Republican* (Bay St. Louis, Miss.,) we should judge the Republicans of that State are not in the most excellent way to make the principles of their party successful. The *Republican*, as an exponent, is rather so, so.

The present remarkable coolness of temperature for September reminds us that Professor Tice the astronomer has predicted that this year winter will commence in October and that the coldest month will be in November. The most of Tice's predictions, especially those relative to great storms and inundations have already come to pass.

We are in receipt of the *New Citizen* published at Brownsville, Tenn., by J. B. Wilkins & Co. The number before us is well made up and edited, evincing talent, taste, and skill sufficient to yield a goodly harvest to the managers, under their proposed efficient direction. In another column will be seen an advertisement of the *New Citizen*, commending its columns to advertisers and subscribers.

Go to A Simon's in Exchange Alley, opposite the State House, for all the papers and literature of the day.

THE M. E. CHURCH AND THE COLOR LINE.

The following letter of the Rev. James Hayward, a prominent colored clergyman of the M. E. Church we publish as desired. The strictures upon the Rev. C. W. Bryant, and his direct allegations against the practice, in contrast with the professions of the M. E. Church, we do not deem a sufficient answer to the rather strong article of that gentleman, republished from the Baton Rouge *Grand Era* a few weeks since. Mr. Hayward it appears does not himself refute them, but merely considers Mr. Bryant an improper person for their presentation.

To the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN.

I take it upon myself to answer through your columns the letter of C. W. Bryant. In which he states that the M. E. Church is not what she professes to be. To this I answer probably not while there are such men as Elder B. who will abate their free opinion and interests placed in their hands by the General Conference and quit the field by the voice of one man. How or when will the church be what she professes to be? The General Conference of 1872 made suitable laws to govern the Church of Christ; not the M. E. Church nor the A. M. E. Church, but the church that says: "Come unto me all the ends of the earth and be saved by the gospel of Christ."

The Book of Discipline of 1872 says that there shall be no distinction on account of race or color in the M. E. church and this book is placed in the hands of every pastor in every church; and they are told at the conference to enforce all the rules of the discipline. Now the men who start out with the spirit of Christ in them to preach the gospel and administer the law of the Church through thick and thin, hot or cold, believing that "Christ is all and in all" and will feed them when they hunger, clothe them when naked, shelter them when unsheltered; by faith in Christ will stand, and with heavenly weapons fight the battles of the Lord. But the men who want to go to Heaven on flowery beds of ease there is not much fighting in them. The great fault in the M. E. Church that hinders our access to equality is that we have too many such men among us like Elder B. who instead of holding the discipline and fighting under the direction of the spirit of God till the wall of prejudice falls, fight for self esteem. It was told to Elder B. by one of the white Elders of our church that he was above the average of the colored men in the Louisiana Conference; this puffed the Elder considerably and flattered him to think that he must have the best appointment in the Louisiana Conference. The Elder labored hard to obtain one of the best appointments, being so sure that when the Bishop said that the white people had a right to send the colored people to the gallery in Ames' Chapel, and the law of the Church says equality before the altar of God, Elder B. did not at that

time stand up with the law of the Church and battle for his rights like a man. But for fear of losing a big appointment in the church he forfeited his manhood and Held his mouth; saying nothing against the wrong and ungodly spirit of Bishop Foster. But when the resolution was offered by the Rev. S. Priestly to endorse all Bishop Foster had done; Elder Bryant was in the number that voted for the endorsement together with others who represent themselves as men of sound judgement. Rev. J. Gould and myself, and perhaps one or two others, stood up before Bishop Foster's face and voted against him when the resolution was offered for his return. Elder B. voted for that; and even when he was appointed to Jackson La. where the people are poor and he knew who they were situated; knowing that they could not give him such salary as he wanted why did he not like a man, say to Bishop Foster and mean it, I will not go to that appointment. But he forfeited his manhood before Bishop Foster's face and went to the appointment according to the order of the Bishop; staid a while and then came away leaving the flock of God without a sheperd likely to be devoured by the wolf at any time—comes down to New Orleans and joins the A. M. E. Church. Now I ask the question if all the colored men of the M. E. church will do like Elder B. put down their weapons given them by the General Conference and flee from the field of battle by the voice of one dying man, because his face is white; and get over on one side as did Elder B. and cry the church is not what she professes to be. When or how will we ever obtain equality in the Church of God? But I, Jas. Hayward, preach and pray for Christian equality; as it is the design of the gospel to bring together in one all who are of the household of faith. If we ever expect to obtain the victory over unchristian prejudice which prodiuces distinction in the Church of God. It will be by the faith that we have in Christ; for this is the victory that overcometh the world even our faith. Many other things I could say about Elder B. and his entering into the La. Conference.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES HAYWARD.

Exactly opposite the Post-Office on Old Levee street and always noticeable from the large crowds at his door, is the favorite news-stand of George Ellis. The latest daily and weekly papers, illustrated journals, books, and magazines always in store.

Some thieving Vandals, with neither the fear of God nor the punishment of men before them, entered the vestry of the First Congregational Church on Calliope and Prytania streets one night last week, and stole all the gas fixtures and decorations. The St. Thomas (Episcopal) Church congregation, who worship there, were in consequence last Sunday night without the usual lights in their service.

Staub, at Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street is the possessor of some rare coins obtained from among his many patrons from all sections of the country, which like the papers, books, and magazines he daily receives and distributes to buyers are of choice and curious production. See the coins.

Purely as a matter of political reference hereafter and for the purpose of "pinning down" certain statements in reference to the Democracy and the proposed State convention in November, we note the following paragraph from an editorial in the *Picayune* of Wednesday. In the language of Smithins the *Pic*, in dealing with its vexed and vexing subject, has made "unpleasant admissions;" not at all calculated to smooth the troubled waters of a perturbed (Democratic) party following when the ides of November shall come.

"No good can possibly come of a convention, and there is a strong possibility that it may result in much mischief. We are now entering upon a business season of bright promise, and perfect peace and harmony are necessary to its proper development. All business men recognize this fact and oppose the project of a convention on the ground that it must materially interfere with the vital interests of the city and State. Every Democratic State, where an election has been held up to this time, or is pending, has agreed to disagree on some material plank of their platform, so that there really cannot be said to be any national, united Democratic party just at this time. The question then is, how are we to get into line? There are two things, however, on which all the Democratic parties have agreed and these are oppositions to internal improvement by the extension of grants to railroads, and yet the care of the levees of the Mississippi River by the National Government the securing of a safe outlet to the sea are necessary, above all things, to the prosperity of Louisiana. It has been alleged that a convention is necessary for the purpose of again bringing the Louisiana case before Congress. This plea is of the same gossamer-like texture as the others. The Louisiana case is obliged to come before Congress next winter of itself. Gov. McEnery has placed himself on record so that the case cannot possibly be overlooked. He has issued certificates of election to the Conservative Congressman of this States, and likewise to a Republican Congressman, Darrall, and the case must, in the very nature of things, come up. We will likewise have our own representatives in Congress, who will not fail in their duty, and who will see that the case is properly and fully presented. And now we ask, what good purpose can a convention effect? The parties opposed to Radicalism are organized and solid as ever; we have no national leading to follow as yet, and the Louisiana case in Congress will be properly taken care of. The planter cannot afford to withdraw himself from his field, and the business man is immersed in concerns which are to him, for the moment, graver and more important than politics. In view of these facts we fail to recognize the wisdom of this call, and would urge upon its advocates the reconsideration of their hasty project."

C. C. Haley's *bijoux* of a book and newspaper establishment at 19 Commercial Place, is of all places the most enticing. All the papers, magazines, and current literature of the day to be found at the very lowest rates at his always thronged stand. Ready and polite attendants to satisfy all comers.

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july31 1y

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1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
30 prizes of	500 are		15,000
200 prizes of	100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
9 approximations of $500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to		$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

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POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE Committee of the Republican Party, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, August 23, 1875.—(Extract from the minutes). The committee met yesterday in full quorum, agreed upon the following declaration of principles to perfect the party organization throughout the State, and invited all citizens who may wish to subscribe thereto to become members of a Republican Council of Freedom, to be organized and constituted under the direction of the Republican committee of the parish within which such council may lie. Full details will be furnished to the parish committees.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree and pledge to support and carry out the following declaration of principles:

1. The equality, civil and political, of all men before the law, and their especial protection in the rights of labor, suffrage, and public stewardship.

2. The republic is a nation, one and inseparable.

3. The maintenance and enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and laws enacted thereunder.

4. An honest, economical and efficient administration of the public trusts, and the election to that end of scrupulous and capable men only.

5. Continued reduction of taxation.

6. Opposition to all legislation in the interest of monopolies.

7. The prompt punishment for all pillage in public station, and for all assaults upon personal rights.

8. Free education for all the children of the State in her public schools.

9. To immigration is extended a hearty welcome to the abundant resources and prosperity which under developement await labor.

10. We affirm the cardinal principles of the Republican party, which have become the established policy of the nation, in especial relation to citizenship, enfranchisement, civil rights, and to the internal improvements already projected in behalf of our present commercial and agricultural needs, to wit, in a river outlet and the rebuilding of the levees by national aid, and to promote that policy and bring about a perfect amity between all classes in the State, do promise our best endeavor.

11. The earliest practicable attainment of currency convertible with coin and to that end such continuous and unfaltering steps toward resumption as may not embarrass our material interests.

12. That in this declaration we disavow all partisan prejudices, and welcome all citizens who shall desire to unite with us in an earnest effort to secure the best measures and servants to Louisiana.

By order of the Committee.

H. LAMANIÈRE,
Sept4 tf Assistant Secretary.

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TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSEKEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics, were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

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3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO ODOR WHATEVER.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

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This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

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Or ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodes, Miss., May 1874.

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. Gregory, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such*, a special course of Instruction will be immediately provided.

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Until the day of opening, all communications may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollins (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 19 Nassau street, New York City.

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CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER.

Sunday, 26—Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Wednesday, 29—St. Michael and All Angels.

OCTOBER.

Sunday, 3—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 10—Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 17—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Monday, 18—St. Luke, the Evangelist.
Sunday, 24—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
Thursday, 28—SS. Simon and Jude.
Sunday, 31—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.

More than 8,000 bodies have been registered as having been interred in a churchyard of less than a half acre in Cornwall, England. A correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, who vouches for this statement, adds that "the air of the church is so infected that floral decorations turn black in a few hours.

Rev. Richard Harcout, a Methodist pastor in Elizabeth, NewJersey, has been charged with heresy by the official board, and a letter to his Presiding Elder declares that he does believe that infants are born regenerated, and if brought up properly, will remain regenerate. He disbelieves in the doctrine of total depravity, and holds that in man can be found traces of justice, benevolence, and goodness.

OBITUARY.

We republish the following obituary of an estimable citizen of New York as of interest to those of our readers, members and attendants of the colored Episcopal Church in this city, of which the Rev. W. G. McKinney is pastor:

SYLVANUS SMITH, Sr., died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, July 19th, at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Smith was one of the most worthy, respectable and well-known citizens of Brooklyn, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He was born in Little Neck, in the township of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., in 1800, and at his death he was seventy-five years and four months of age. At the age of sixteen, he left his home and came to New York City, having previously removed a debt from the homestead, and arrived in the city with twenty-five cents in his pocket. From door to door he went until he found employment in a mercantile house, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time he stated out for himself, adopting the motto "If my services are valuable to others, I will make them profitable to myself." In 1830 he married Miss Ann Springsteel, a lady possessing the noblest qualities of an excellent woman. This union was crowned by the birth of nine children, seven of that number survive their honored parent, five daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Sarah J. Tompkins, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Tompkins, is principal of the 17th street Colored Grammar School, New York. Mrs. Susan McKinny, M. D., wife of the Rev. Wm. McKinney is a practising physician in Brooklyn, and a graduate of the Female Medical College of New York, and received the valedictory honors of her class. Miss Emma Smith is an assistant teacher in the 41st st. colored school in New York. The other children are Sylvanus, Samuel, Mary, and Clara. The leading traits of Mr. Smith, were high-toned morality, a respect for the laws of God, tender solicitude for his family, great love for his race, and untiring industry. He scorned the shams and vain show of our times, and taught his children to do the same. He was the devoted friend of young people, and a wise counselor to all who sought his advice, and if he had a fault that was apparent, it was that he was too willing to give his signature for the benefit of others, and thus "His failings learned to virtue's side." And yet at his death, the faithful and venerable patriarch stood among the most solid colored men of New York. He fell asleep, peacefully surrounded by his beloved and faithful wife and all his children, and a large circle of relatives and friends. His last words: "I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith; I have faith, not only outwardly, but inwardly; I have finished my work."

The funeral took place on Thursday, at Bridge street Church, Brooklyn, and the services were conducted by the pastors, Rev. Mr Stewart and Rev. J. Morris Williams, and the sermon was preached by Rev. A. N. Freeman. Many of the oldest citizens of New York and Brooklyn were present. His remains were interred in the family cemetery at Little Neck, on the estate which was the home of his ancestors, and which his industry had preserved for his family fifty-nine years ago. Mr. Smith was never connected with any visible church, yet he lived the life of an honorable man and died a triumph

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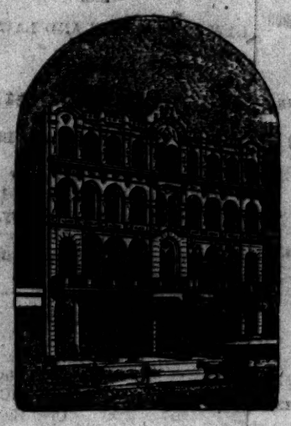
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7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eighth sts
9 " Prytania and Ninth street
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 17
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 27
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 7
17 Corner Live Oak and First sts.
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts.
19 " Religeusan and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomene and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gaiinie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Third Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Lafitte streets
*71 Foot of Julia street
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
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83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 11
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121 Corner Rampart and Canal street
123 " Rampart and Poydras street
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 1, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochelle streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
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146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. Basin street
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*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson
*153 " Derbigny and Conti streets
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216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
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232 " Rampart and Barracks st
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